### NORTON SOUND

### WINTER RED KING CRAB STUDIES 1991

By

Elisabeth L. Brennan

and

Rick Anderson

Regional Informational Report<sup>1</sup> No. 3A93-12

August 1993

Alaska Department of Fish and Game Commercial Fisheries Management and Development Division 333 Raspberry Road Anchorage, Alaska 99518

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>The Regional Information Report Series was established in 1987 to provide an information access system for all unpublished divisional reports. These reports frequently serve diverse ad hoc informational purpose or archive basic uninterpreted data. To accomodate timely reporting of recently collected information, reports in this series undergo only limited internal review and may contain preliminary data; this information may be subsequently finalized and published in the formal literature. Consequently, these reports should not be cited without prior approval of the author or the Commercial Fisheries Management and Development Division.

## OFFICE OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY (OEO) STATEMENT

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game conducts all programs and activities free from discrimination on the basis of sex, color, race, religion, national origin, age, marital status, pregnancy, parenthood or disability. For information on alternative formats available for this and other department publications, please contact the department ADA Coordinator at (voice) 907-465-4120, (TDD) 1-800-478-3648, or (fax) 907-586-6596. Any person who believes s/he has been discriminated against should write to: ADF&G, P.O. Box 25526, Juneau, AK 99802-5526; or O.E.O., U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Pa</u>	ge
TABLE OF CONTENTS	i
LIST OF TABLES	ü
LIST OF FIGURES	iii
LIST OF APPENDICIES	iv
INTRODUCTION	1
OBJECTIVES	
METHODS	2
Study Area	2
RESULTS	3
Test Fishing	4
DISCUSSION	4
LITERATURE CITED	6
APPENDIX	20

# LIST OF TABLES

	Table	Page	
	1.	Norton Sound winter king crab study, 1991. Daily catch totals for all stations combined (W1, W2, N2, N3)	7
	2.	Norton Sound winter king crab study, 1991. Catch by station	8
	3.	Length frequency distribution of male crab captured at all fishing stations during the winter king crab study, Norton Sound, 1991	9
	4.	Carapace length measurement summary of legal male red king crab captured during the winter king crab study, Norton Sound, 1991	10
	5.	Carapace length measurement summary of sublegal male red king crab captured during the winter crab study, Norton Sound, 1991	1Τ
	6.	Norton sound winter king crab study, 1991. Egg development and size of female crab	12
	7.	Norton Sound winter king crab study, 1991. Comparison of winter king crab study catches by year, 1982 to 1991	13
	8.	Norton Sound winter king crab study, 1991. Comparison of percent prerecruits, recruits, and postrecruits by year, 1983 to 1991	14
-	9.	Comparison of percent recruit and postrecruit king crab sampled from the summer commercial fisheries and winter crab studies, Norton Sound, 1983 to 1991	15
	10.	Norton Sound winter king crab study, 1991. Comparison of average carapace lengths for female and male king crab captured, by year, 1983 to 1991	16

# LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	<u>]</u>	<u>Page</u>
1.	Winter king crab study area and pot locations, Norton Sound Section, 1983 - 1987	. 17
2.	Winter king crab study area and pot locations, Norton Sound Section, 1990	. 18
3.	Length frequency distribution of prerecruit, recruit, and postrecruit male red king crab, Norton Sound Section, Winter 1991	. 19

# LIST OF APPENDICIES

		Page	
APPE	NDIX		
1.	Norton Sound winter king crab study, 1991. Record of catches for firstation W1		21
2.	Norton Sound winter king crab study, 1991. Record of catches for fis station W2		22
3.	Norton Sound winter king crab study, 1991. Record of catches for fix station N2		23
4.	Norton Sound winter king crab study, 1991. Record of catches for fishing station N3		24

#### INTRODUCTION

The winter king crab project began in February of 1982, with sampling procedures standardized in 1983. Results of prior studies were reported by Schwarz and Lean 1982, 1983, 1984, Lean and Brannian 1987, Lean 1987, Bue and Lean 1989, and Gebhard and Knuepfer 1990. The entire 1988 season was missed due to poor ice conditions.

The study had been restricted in the past to a narrow section of ice, directly offshore from the Nome State office building and extending 1/2 to 2 miles offshore. Shorefast and sea ice conditions constantly change and vary from location to location. During the 1989 and 1990 seasons, the study area was expanded to 6 miles west of Nome in the vicinity of gold dredging activity, and 6 miles east of Nome where very little subsistence crabbing effort took place. This wider range in study area reduced the chance of lost fishing time due to poor ice conditions.

#### **OBJECTIVES**

The objectives of the winter crab project are:

- 1. Monitor nearshore distribution and abundance of king crab during the months of highest local use.
- 2. Document distribution of fishermen.
- 3. Monitor the number and carapace age of sublegal and legal crab in the study's catch to determine recruitment.
- 4. Tag healthy adult male king crab that have a carapace length greater than 89 mm. This will assist in the monitoring of movement, growth and frequency of molting.
- 5. Monitor other life history and biological data such as egg development and clutch size of female crab, disease and parasitism, incidence of competing species.

#### METHODS

#### Study Area

Four permanent fishing stations were established at various depths during the 1983 winter crab study (Figure 1). This was done so that the distribution of crab in nearshore waters could be evaluated. Station one was approximately 0.5 mile from shore and in water measuring 20 feet in depth from the surface of the ice to the ocean bottom. Stations two, three, and four were approximately 0.75, 1.25 and 2 miles offshore in depths of 42, 50, and 60 feet of water. Depths were checked using a weighted string before establishing a station. The proper location along the shore was determined by aligning the middle White Alice tower with the stack on top of the post office. Since 1983, study sites have been located as close as possible to these sites so results would be comparable.

In the 1989 and 1990 season, test sites were expanded and modified due to the changed project design (Figure 2). During the 1989 study, only stations 2 and 3 were used and renamed Nome 2 and Nome Three new test sites were also established. Two stations were placed approximately 6 miles west of Nome, labeled West 1 and West 2. West 1 (in 40 feet of water) was located by the intersection of three rays. One ray is the line of site along the major mountain ridge between Bowhead and Willow Creeks. Another is along the Anvil Mountain West ridge. The third ray is the alignment of a rock outcropping, near the Teller Road between Penny River and Sunset Creek, with the 1270 foot peak directly north. Station West 2 (in 50 feet of water) was located due south of West 1 along the third alignment ray. The third station, labeled East 1, was placed approximately 6 mile east of Nome, aligned with the V.O.R. transmitter and the White Alice tower, in 40 feet of water. additional station named East 2 was established approximately 0.5 mile farther offshore from East 1 in 50 feet of water.

Only stations West 1, West 2, Nome 2, and Nome 3 were utilized during the 1991 winter crab study. The stations East of town could not be fished due to unstable ice conditions. Detailed instructions on how the station ice is prepared to put a pot down are given in the operational plan.

#### Test Fishing

Throughout the history of the winter study, the same crab pot design has been used. Pots were purchased at "Arc 'n' Spark Welding, Inc." in Kodiak, Alaska. The shape of the pot is a truncated cone with a base diameter of 4 feet and a top diameter of

24 inches. The height is approximately 24 inches. The entrance is 16-18 inches in diameter, and located in the center of the top of the pot. There is a 6-8 inch plastic collar hanging from the entrance to keep crab from escaping.

Standardized baiting of pots was conducted so that differing catches between stations would not be attributed to the amount of bait used but rather to differences in the abundance of crab at each station. Two, one quart bait containers of chopped herring and a string of 10 saffron cod were hung in each pot, each time the pot was sampled. Bait was thawed before use, but occasionally became partially frozen before it could be put into the pot. Herring used was commercial quality bait.

Detailed instructions on how the catch is processed are given in the operational plan. The following is a summary of the sampling procedure. Pots were brought near the surface and suspended so that all crab in the pot were covered with about one foot of water. Crab were removed one at a time, placed in a heated tagging barrel, measured, shell age determined, egg development noted on females, and new shell crab in good condition and larger than 89 mm were tagged with hog ring tags and elastrator bands. When eggs where not clearly in the eyed condition, samples were taken in order to assess egg development. Crab were then released through the same hole that the pot was suspended in. Crab spent less than 10 seconds exposed to outside air temperatures, which ranged from -35 to +35 F. Pots were then rebated, and placed back into hole. Crab pots were checked twice each week on non adjacent days and when weather cooperated.

#### RESULTS

Test Fishing

A total of 1,283 male and 8 female red king crab were captured at the four stations between January 1 and April 23, 1991. A total of 56 pots were lifted and the average catch per pot lift was 22.9 male, and 0.1 female crab (Table 1). The average catch per pot lift by station was; 25.7 crab/pot at station W1, 27.4 crab/pot at station W2, 21.9 crab/pot at station N2, and 17.6 crab/pot at station N3 (Table 2). Daily catch for each station is found in Appendix Tables 1-4. Hog ring tags were attached to 672 healthy male crab with a carapace length greater than 89 mm. These tags are used to track movements and growth of male king crab. This data is collected as crab are returned to the Nome office. Growth per molt, frequency of molts and crab movement are all important considerations in the management of this population.

### Catch Sampling

Carapace age and length measurements were taken from 1,283 male king crab of which 36% were sublegals and 64% legals. Of the total male crab catch, 5% were prerecruit twos, 30% were prerecruit ones, 34% were recruits, and 31% were postrecruits (Table 3, Figure 3). The average carapace length of all male crab measured was 105 mm.

Out of 826 legal male crab measured, 52% were recruits and 48% were post recruit crab. The average carapace length of legal male crab was 114 mm (Table 4). A total of 457 sublegal male crab were measured, of which 14% were prerecruit twos, and 86% were prerecruit ones. The average carapace length for sublegal male crab was 96 mm (Table 5).

Eight female king crab were captured during the study, making up 0.6% of the total catch. Carapace length measurements, age, percent fullness of the egg clutch, and egg stage were measured and recorded (Table 6). Two of the female crab were juvenile (no eggs), 5 female crab had uneyed eggs (purple), and 1 crab had eyed eggs. Percent clutch size ranged from 1-2% to 80% full. The average carapace length for female crab captured was 75 mm (Table 6).

#### DISCUSSION

The 1991 winter crab study had an average catch rate higher than the catch rate of 1986, 1987, 1989, and 1990, but lower than the catch rate in 1983, 1984 and 1985 (Table 7). The total number of male crab caught and pot lifts were less than the number caught and pot lifts during the 1990 study (1283 male crab in 1991, 2076 male crab in 1990). The sublegal catch rate decreased from the previous seven winter studies (Table 8). Only 5% of the catch were prerecruit twos, well below the average of 24% for the years 1983 to 1990 (Table 8). This may indicate a low prerecruit one population in 1992, and low recruit population in 1993. Prerecruit ones made up 30% of the male catch, compared to an average of 33% for the years 1983 to 1990. The recruit and post recruit catch were above the average of the previous seven years. Recruits made up 34% of the male catch, the largest percentage of recruits seen in the winter crab study. A higher than average prerecruit twos catch in 1989 and prerecruit ones catch in 1990 indicated that recruits would be up in 1991.

The number of pots lifted at the four stations fished were 13 each at W1 and W2, and 15 each at N2 and N3 (Table 2). Station W2 had the highest average male catch per pot lift (27.4 male crab), and the highest number of males captured at any station (356 male crab). During the 1990 winter crab study, station E2 had the

largest average male catch per pot lift (27.2 male crab) and station N2 had the greatest number of males captured (455 male crab).

Table 9 compares the legal crab size composition of the winter and summer fisheries. Generally the two harvests trend together and provide a predictor of the size of the crab to be harvested during the summer season. This index has yet to be fully developed as a management tool.

The average carapace length for all male crab measured was 105 mm. This average length is similar to previous winter crab studies (104 mm in 1990, 105 mm in 1989, and 104 mm in 1987). The average carapace length for legal male crab was 114 mm, compared to 115 mm in 1990's winter crab study (Table 10). Average carapace length for sublegal male crab was 96 mm compared to 92 mm for sublegal male crab in the 1990 winter study.

A total of 8 female crab were captured during the 1991 winter study. This low catch rate is similar to that seen in 1987 (6 females) and 1989 (9 females). In 1990, 18 female crab were captured. The average carapace length of the female crab measured in 1991 was 75 mm, compared to 83 mm in 1990, 79 mm in 1989, and 71 mm in 1987 (Table 10).

#### LITERATURE CITED

- Bue, F.J. and C.F. Lean. 1989. Norton Sound winter red king crab studies, 1989. Regional Information Report No 3N90-05. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Nome, Alaska. 22pp.
- Gebhard, J.G. 1990. Norton Sound summer commercial red king crab fishery observer project report, 1990. Regional Information Report No. 3N90-23. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Nome, Alaska. 40pp.
- Gebhard, J.G. and C.F. Lean 1989. Norton Sound summer commercial red king crab fishery observer project report, 1989. Regional Information Report No. 3N89-26. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Nome, Alaska. 37pp.
- Gebhard, J.G. and C.F. Lean 1988. Norton Sound summer commercial red king crab fishery observer project report, 1988. Regional Information Report No. 3N88-32. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Nome, Alaska. 45pp.
- Knuepfer G.R. and J.G. Gebhard. 1990. Norton Sound winter red king crab studies, 1990. Regional Information Report No. 3N90-19. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Nome, Alaska. 25 pp.
- Lean, C.F. 1987. Catch rates, size composition and growth of red king crab taken in Norton Sound near Nome during the winter of 1987. AYK Region Shellfish Report #12. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Nome, Alaska. 13pp.
- Lean, C.F. and L. Brennian. 1987. Catch rates, size composition and growth of king crab taken in the Norton Sound near Nome during the winters of 1985 and 1986. Norton Sound Shellfish report number 11. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Nome, Alaska. 33pp.
- Schwarz, L., and C.F. Lean. 1982. Nearshore winter king crab study, Norton Sound (February, March, April, May) 1982. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Nome, Alaska. 8pp.
- . 1983. Nearshore winter king crab study, Norton Sound (January to April) 1983. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Nome, Alaska. 19pp.
- . 1984. Nearshore winter king crab study, Norton Sound (January to April) 1984. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Nome, Alaska, 15pp.

Table 1. Norton Sound winter king crab study, 1991. Daily catch totals for all stations combined (W1, W2, N2, N3).

•	No.	No.	No.	Avg. male	Cum		
Date	pots	males	females	catch per	males	Cum avg.	
	lifted	captured	captured	pot lift	captured	per pot	
01/29	1	13	0	13.0	13	13.0	
02/11	2	54	1	27.0	67	22.3	
02/12	2	72	0	36.0	139	27.8	
02/15	4	68	1	17.0	207	23.0	
02/25	1	34	0	34.0	241	24.1	
02/28	3	113	0	37.7	354	27.2	
03/05	4	63	0	15.8	417	24.5	
03/08	4	108	1	27.0	525	25.0	
03/12	4	113	0	28.3	638	25.5	
03/18	4	134	2	33.5	772	26.6	
03/28	1	20	0	20.0	792	26.4	
04/02	4	144	0	36.0	936	27.5	
04/05	4	70	0	17.5	1006	26.5	
04/08	4	52	0	13.0	1058	25.2	
04/12	2	23	1	11.5	1081	24.6	
04/16	4	84	2	21.0	1165	24.3	
24/19	4	50	0	12.5	1215	23.4	
1/23	4	68	0	17.0	1283	22.9	
√ otal	56	1,283	8	22.9	1,283	22.9	

Table 2. Norton Sound winter king crab study, 1991. Catch by station.

	No.	No.	Avg. male	No.	Avg. female
	pot	males	catch per	females	catch per
Station	lifts	captured	pot lift	captured	pot lift
W1	13	334	25.7	0	0
W2	13	356	27.4	3	0.2
N2	15	329	21.9	4	0.3
N3	15	264	17.6	1	0.1
Total	56	1283	22.9	8	0.1

Table 5. Size impressing deliburion of mass creb captured at 8F fishing elations during the winter king crab study, Norton Sound, 1991.

PACE   LTH.   (mm)   50   51   52		No. %	POSTRECRUIT	TOTALS Na	*
50   51   52	0.00%				
51 j 52 j	0.00%				
52 j	0.00%			0	0.00%
53 j	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	ò	0.00%
54 j 58 j	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%
56 i 57 i	0.00%	0.00%	0,00%	٥	0.00%
50 j	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	٥	0.00%
59   60	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	٥	0.00%
e≾   e≀	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	٥	0.00%
63   64	0.00%			0	0.00%
65 j	0.00%	0.00%	0.00% j		0.00%
67 j 68 j	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%
59   70	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	٥	0.00%
71 j	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%
72   73	1 0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	٥ 1	0.00%
74 [ 75 ]	0.00% (	0.00%	0.00%	0 1	0.00%
7 <del>0</del>   77	0.00% ( 5 0.39% )			0 5	0.00%
73   79	4 0.31%	0.00%	0,00%	4	0.31%
60   61	2 0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	2	0.16%
62 j	0.00%	0.00%	0,00%	0	0.00%
63 j 64 j	3 0.23% 2 0.16%	0.00%	0.00%	3	0.23%
85   86	8 0.47%   9 0.70%	0.00%		9	0.47%
67   58	8 0.62%			8 11	0.82%
89   90	10 0.78% 1 12 0.94%			10 12	0.78%
91   92	18 1.25% ( 18 1.40%)	0.00%	0.00%	16	1.25%
93 j	26 2.03%	0.00%	0.00% j	26	203%
<b>95</b> j	25 1.95%	0.00%	0.00%		2.03% 1.95%
97   97	35 2.73%   36 2.61%	1 0.08%	0.00% j	35 37	2.73% 2.66%
96 j 99 j	29 2,20% 43 3,35%	1 0.06%	0.00%    0.00%	30 45	2.34%
100   101	42 3.27%			53 31	4.13%
102   103	29 2.26% 12 0.94%	23 1.79% 21 1.64%	0,00%	52 37	4.05%
104	8 0.62%			40 37	3.12%
105	4 0.31%	45 3.51%	2 0.16%	51 47	3.95%
100	1 0.08%	30 234%	2 0.15%	33	2.577
110	0.00%	32 249%	7 0.55%	34 39	2.05% 5.04%
313   112	0.00%	22 1,71%		38 28	2.03%
113   114	0.00%	24 1,87%	10 0.78%	34	2.65%
115   118	0.00%	19 1.48%	7 0.55%	28	2.03%
117 j 118 j	0.00%	0.00%	23 , 1.79%	. 23	1.799
119	0.00%	0.00%	29 2.20%	29	2.26%
121	0.00% (	0.00%	32 2,40%	32	1,71%
122   123	0.00% (	0.00%	18 1,40%	18	1.40%
124   125	0.00%	0.00%	18 1.25%	18	1.09%
125 { 127 }	0.00%				0.94%
128 [ 129 [	0.00%				0,70%
130 £	0.00%	0.00%	9 0.70%	9	0.70%
132 }	0.00%	0.00%	5 0.39%	5	0.39%
134	0.00%	0.00%	4 0.31% )	4	0.31%
138	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%
137	0.00%	0.00%	3 0.23%	3	0.55%
139   140	0.00%   0.00%	6.00%	2 0.16%		0.16% 0.16%
141	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0	0.00% #50.0
143 [	0.00%	0.00%	1 0.08%	1	0.00%
144	0.00%	0.00%	0.00% (	٥	0.00%
145 j		0.00			
145 j 146 j 147 j	0.00% ( 0.00% )	0.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%
145 j 146 j	0.00% (	0.00%	0.00%		

number of pre-recruit twos (<=89mm) = number of pre-recruit ones (>=90mm) =

64 393

Table 4. Carapace length measurement summary of legal male red king crab captured during the Norton Sound winter crab study, 1991.

Carapace	New shell	-		Old shell					o Caul	
Length (		Ava ength		l Nal	Ave .ength		l I No.		Ave	
(mm)	144.2	Calc.	%		Calc.	%		Len	gun auc.	90
97 {	1	0.18	0.2%		0.00	0.0%	1	1 0	1.12	0.1%
98	1	0.19	0.2%		0.00	0.0%		1 0	L12	0.1%
99   100	2	0,38	0.4%		0.00	0.0%	•		24	0.2%
101	11 9	2.09 1.73	2.1%		0.00	0.0%			.33	1.3%
102	23	4.45	1.7% 4.4%		0.00	0.0%			.10	1.1%
103	21	4.11	4.0%		1.37	0.0% 1.3%			L84 L12	2.8% 3.0%
104	32	6,33	8.1%		0.00	0.0%	•		.03	3,9%
105	26	5.59	5.3%		0.35	0.3%			.09	3.6%
106	45	9.07	8.6%		0.71	0.7%	j 4	7 8	.03	5.7%
107	41	8.34	7.8%		1.78	1.7%			.90	5.6%
108   109	30 33	6.16	5.7%		0.72	0.7%			.18	3.09
110	33 32	6.84 6,69	6.3% 6.1%	l 1 l 7	0.36	0.3%			.49	4.1%
111	34	7.17	0.5%	,	2.57 0.74	2.3% 0.7%			.19	4.4%
112	22	4.68	4.2%	,	1.49	1.3%			.53	3.19
113	24	5.16	4.6%		3,77	3.3%			.65	4.1%
114	22	4,77	4.2%		5.32	4.7%			.97	4.4%
115	19	4.15	3.6%	7	2.68	2.3%			.62	3,19
115	22	4,85	4.2%		4.25	3.7%			.63	4.0%
117 }	8	1.78	1.5%		5.85	6.0%			26	2.89
118   119	17	3.81	3.2%		5.51	4.7%			.43	3.89
120	14 5	3.17 1.14	2.7% 1.0%	15   17	5.95 6.80	5.0% 5.7%			18	3.5%
121	8	1.84	1.5%		9.88	8.0%	•		.69	2.7% 3.0%
122	5	1.18	1.0%		6.91	5.7%			25	2.7%
123	3	0.70	0.6%		6.15	5.0%			68	2.2%
124		0.00	0.0%		5.79	4.7%			110	1.7%
125	3	0.71	0.8%		5.42	4.3%		6 2	.42	1_9%
120 [	1	0.24	0.2%		4.62	3.7%			B3	1.5%
127	2	0.48	0.4%		5,50	4,3%			.31	1_89
128 } 129 {	ე 2	0.73	0.6%		2.56	2.0%			39	1.19
130	4	0.49	0.4%		5.16 3,90	4.0% 3.0%			10	1,7%
131 (		0.00	0.0%		0.87	0.7%			.42 1.32	1.19
132		0.00	0.0%		2.20	1.7%			.80	0.09
133	2	0.51	0,4%		3.10	2.3%			.45	1.19
134		0.00	0.0%	4	1.79	1.3%			.65	0.5%
135		0.00	0.0%		0.45	0.3%	ĺ	1 0	.16	0.19
136		0.00	0.0%		0.00	0.0%			.00	0.09
137   138	1	0.28	0.2% 0.0%		2.74	2.0%			.18	0.89
139		0.00	0.0%		1.38 0.93	1.0% 0.7%			).50 ).34	0.49
140		0.00	0.0%		0.93	0.7%			.34	0.29
141		0.00	0.0%		0.00	0.0%	•		0.00	0.09
142		0.00	0.0%		0.47	0.3%			.17	0.19
143		0.00	0.0%		0.48	0.3%	i	1 (	.17	0.19
144		0.00	0.0%		0.00	0.0%	l	0 0	.00	0.09
145		0.00	0.0%		0.00	0.0%			700	0.09
148		0.00	0.0%		0.49	0.3%			.18	0.19
147   148		0.00	0.0%		0.00	0.0%	1		.00	0.09
140		0.00	0.0%		0.00	0.0%			00.0	0.09
150		0.00	0.0%		0.00	0.0%			0.00	0.09
151		0.00	0.0%		0.00	0.0%	•		0.00	0.09
152 j		0.00	0.0%		0.00	0.0%			.00	0.09
153		0.00	0.0%		0.00	0.0%	•		.00	0.09
154		0.00	0.0%	j	0.00	0.0%	Ì	0 0	.00	0.09
155		0.00	0.0%		0.00	0.0%			00.1	0.09
156		0.00	0.0%		0.00	0.0%			.00	0.09
157 }		0.00	0.0%	!	0.00	0.0%			.00	0,09
158   159 (		00,0 00.0	0.0% 0.0%		0,00	0.0%			.00	0.09
160		0.00	0.0%		0.00	0.0%		_	).00 ).00	0.09 \$0.09
161		0.00	0.0%		0.00	0.0%	•		.00	0.09
162		0.00	0.0%		0.00	0.0%			.00	0.09
163		0.00	0.0%	,	0.00	0.0%			.00	0.09
164		0.00	0.0%		0.00	0.0%	į		.00	0.09
165		0,00	0.0%		۵.00	0.0%	l	0 0	.00	0.09
otal No.	526		83.7%	300		38.3%	82	R		99,99
			J-1.7 74			u /u	134			-s.27
een i		110.0			121.7			11	4.2	

Total Recruits 430 Percent 52.1%

Total Post Recruits 396 Percent 47.9%

Table 5. Carapace length measurement summary of sublegal male red king crab captured during the Norton Sound winter crab study, 1991.

أحسمه (	•	New Shelf		,	Old Shell			Total	
Length		Ave			Ave			Ave	
(mm)	No.	Length Calc	% %	No.	Length	~	 	Length	0
ı	140.	Calc	76	NQ.	Calc	%	No.	Calc	9
52		0.00	0,0%		0.00	0.0%	0	0.00	0.09
56		0.00	0.0%		0.00	0.0%	0	0.00	0.09
57		0.00	0.0%		0.00	0.0%	•	0.00	0.09
58		0.00	0.0%		0.00	0.0%	•	0.00	0.09
59		0.00	0.0%		0.00	0.0%		0.00	0.09
80		0.00	0.0%		0.00	0.0%		0.00	0.09
61		0.00	0.0%		0.00	0.0%	•	0.00	0.09
62   63		0.00	0.0%		0.00	0.0%		0.00	0.09
64		0.00	0.0%		0.00	0.0%	•	0.00	0.09
65		0.00 0.00	0.0%   0.0%		0.00	0.0%	0	0.00	0.09
66		0.00	0.0%		0.00 0.00	0.0% 0.0%	•	0.00	0.09
67		0.00	0.0%		0.00	0.0%	•	0.00	0.09 0.09
68	1	0.15	0.2%		0.00	0.0%	•	0.15	0.07
69		0.00	0.0%		0.00	0.0%	•	0.00	0.27
70		0.00	0.0%		0.00	0.0%		0.00	0.09
71		0.00	0.0%		0.00	0.0%	0	0.00	0.09
72		0.00	0.0%		0.00	0.0%	Ö	0.00	0.09
73	1	0.16	0.2%		0.00	0.0%		0.16	0.29
74		0.00	0.0%		0.00	0.0%	•	0.00	0.09
75 j	1	0.16	0.2%		0.00	0.0%	•	0.18	0.29
76		0.00	0.0%		0.00	0.0%	0	0.00	0.09
77	5	0.84	1.1%		0.00	0.0%	5	0.84	1.19
78	4	0.88	0.9%		0.00	0.0%	4	0.68	0.99
79	1	0.17	0.2%		0.00	0.0%		0.17	0.29
80	2	0.35	0.4%		0,00	0.0%	•	0.35	0.49
81		0.00	0.0%		0.00	0.0%	•	0.00	0.09
82		0.00	0.0%		0.00	0.0%	•	0.00	0.09
89	3	0.55	0.7%		0.00	0.0%		0.54	0.79
84	2	0.37	0.4%		0.00	0.0%	•	0.37	0.49
85   86	8 9	1,12	1.3%		0.00	0.0%		1,12	1.39
87	8	1.70 1.53	2,0%   1.8%		0.00	0.0%	•	1.69	2.09
88	11	2.12	2.4%		0.00	0.0% 0.0%	•	1.52 2.12	1.89
89	10	1.95	2.2%		0.00	0.0%	•	1.95	2.49
90	12	2.37	2.6%		0.00	0.0%	12	2.36	2.69
91	16	3.19	3.5%		0.00	0.0%	•	3.19	3.59
92	18	3.63	3.9%		0.00	0.0%		3.62	3.99
93 j	26	5.30	5.7%		0.00	0.0%		5.29	5.79
94		5.36	5.7%		0.00	0.0%	,	5.95	5.79
95	25	5.21	5.5%		0.00	0.0%		5.20	5.59
96 j	35	7.37	7.7%		0.00	0.0%	35	7.35	7.79
97	36	7.66	7.9%		0.00	0.0%	•	7.64	7.99
98	29	8.23	B.4%		0.00	0.0%	29	8.22	6.39
88 (	43	9.34	9.4%		0.00	0.0%	,	9.32	9.49
100	42	9.21	9.2%		0.00	0.0%	42	9.19	9.29
101	22	4.87	4.8%		0.00	0.0%	22	4.86	4.89
102	28	8.26	8.1%		102.00		29	6.47	6.39
103	12	2.71	2.6%		0.00	0,0%	12	2.70	2.69
104	8	1.82	1.8%		0.00	0.0%	•	1.82	1.89
105   106	8 4	1.84 0.93	1.8%		0.00	0.0%	8	1.84	1.89
107	1	0.93	0.9% ( 0.2% )		0.00 0.00	0.0% 0.0%	•	0.93	0.99
108	1	0.23	0.2%		0.00	0.0%		0.23	0.29
109	'	0.00	0.2%		0.00	0.0%		0.24 0.00	0.29
110		0.00	0.0%		0.00	0.0%		0.00	0.09 0.09
111		0.00	0.0%		0.00	0.0%		0.00	0.09
112		0.00	0.0%		0.00	0.0%		0.00	0.09
113		0.00	0.0%		0.00	0.0%	•	0.00	0.09
um	456		99.8%	1			_		
	476		44 K4K	1		0.2%	457		100.09

Total sublegals

Table 6. Norton Sound winter king crab study, 1991. Egg development and size of female crab.

		Carapace		
Date	Station	length (mm)	Clutch size (%)	Comments
02/11	N2	81	80	eyed eggs
02/15	W2	73	50	uneyed eggs
03/08	W2	86	50	uneyed eggs
03/18	N2	79	20	uneyed eggs
03/18	W2	74	60	uneyed eggs
04/12	N2	71	0	juvenile
04/16	N2	62	0	juvenile
04/16	_N3	73	1-2	uneyed eggs

Avg. carapace length: 75 mm

Norton Sound winter king crab study, 1991. Comparison of winter king crab study catches by year, 1982—1991. Table 7.

Year	No. pot lifts	No. Males captured	Av. Male catch per pot lift	No. females captured	Av. Female catch per pot lift
4000 8	00	040		40	
1982 ª	60	246	4.1	10	0.2
1983	107	2586	24.0	236	2.0
1984	70	1677	24.0	78	1.1
1985	31	760	24.5	14	0.5
1986	31	594	19.2	74	2.4
1987	26	151	5.8	6	0.2
1988 b					
1989	42	548	13.1	9	0.2
1990	99	2076	21.0	18	0.2
1991	56	1283	22.9	8	0.1

<sup>Fishing stations and baiting techniques were not standardized.
No data for 1988 due to unstable ice conditions.</sup> 

Table 8. Norton Sound winter king crab study, 1991. Comparison of percent prerecruits, recruits, and postrecruits by year, 1983–1991.

		iblegal erecruit		_	Legal	
:	twos	ones	total	recruits	postrecruits	total
Year	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1983	26	38	64	26	10	36
1984	35	31	66	19	16	35
1985	25	45	70	20	10	30
1986	26	35	61	22	17	39
1987	13	31	44	10	46	56
1988 *						
1989	27	15	42	27	31	58
1990	16	33	49	25	26	51
1991	5	30	_35	34	31	65
Avg. % 1983—1990	24	33		21	22	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> No data collected in winter 1988 due to unstable ice conditions.

Table 9. Comparison of percent recruit and postrecruit king crab sampled from summer commercial fishery and winter crab study, Norton Sound, 1983 — 1991.

	Winter Study		Summer C	nmercial	
	Recruits	Postrecruits	Recruits	Postrecruits	
Year	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
1983	73	27	55	45	
1984	54	46	59	41	
1985	68	32	45	55	
1986	55	45	48	52	
1987	20	80	22	78	
1988 4	_	_	25	75	
1989	47	53	23	77	
1990	49	51	21	79	
1991 <sup>b</sup>	52	48	_	_	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> No data collected in winter 1988 due to unstable ice conditions.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> No data collected in summer 1991 due to closed fishery.

Table 10. Norton Sound winter king crab study, 1991. Comparison of average carapace lengths for female and male king crab captured, by year, 1983 to 1991.

Year	Avg. length of all male crab (mm)	Avg. length of legal male crab (mm)	Avg. length of female crab (mm)
_			
1983	98	ь	ь
1984	94	ь	Ъ
1985	97	ь	79
1986	97	ь	70
1987	104	ъ	71
1988 *			
1989	105	ъ	79
1990	104	115	83
1991	105	114	75

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> No data collected in winter 1988 due to unstable ice conditions.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> Information not available

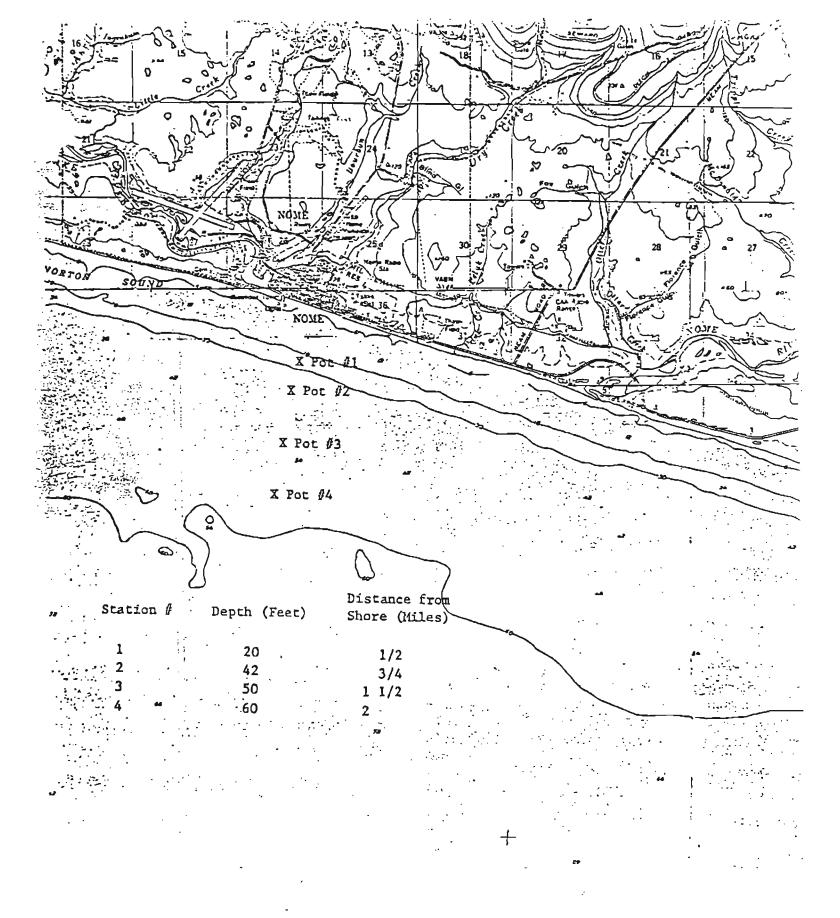
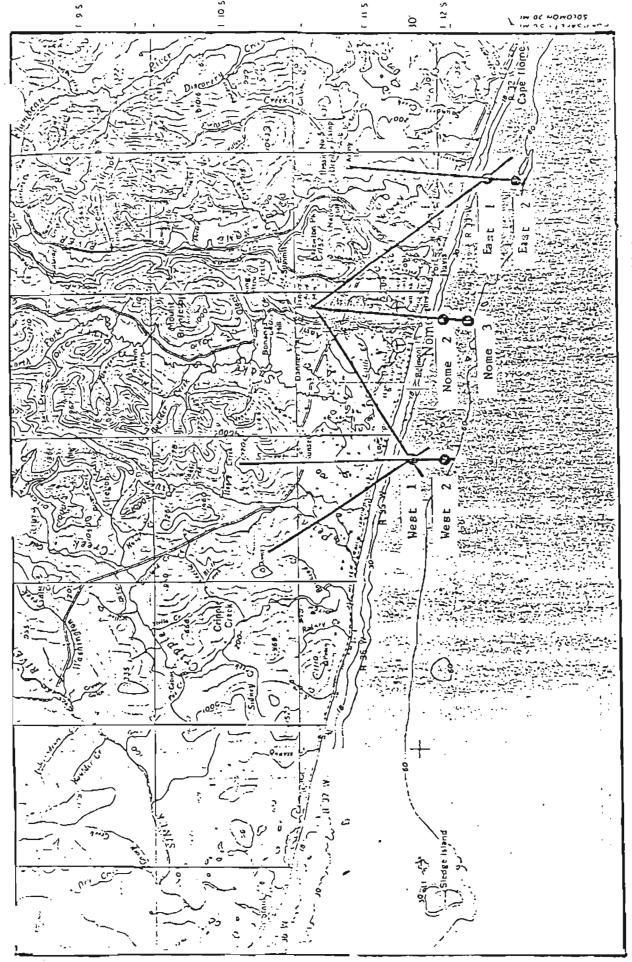


Figure 1. Winter king crab study area and pot locations, Worton Sound Section, 1983-1987.



Winter king crab study area and pot locations, Norton Sound Section, 1990. Figure

Figure 3. Length frequency distribution of prerecruit, recruit, and postrecruit male red king crab, Norton Sound Section, Winter 1991

Percent

19

Appendix

Appendix

able 1. Norton Sound winter king crab study, 1991. Record of catches for fishing station W1.

	Soak	Daily No.	Cum. No.	Daily No.	Cum. No.	
	time	males	males	females	females	
Date	(days)	captured	captured	captured	captured	
02/12	8	43	43	0	0	
02/15	3	21	64	0	0	
02/28	13	38	102	0	0	
03/05	5	11	113	0	0	
03/08	3	35	148	0	0	
03/12	4	35	183	0	0	
03/18	6	36	219	0	0	
04/02	15	39	258	0	0	
04/05	3	17	275	0	0	
04/08	3	4	279	0	Ō	
04/16	8	26	305	0	0	
04/19	3	6	311	0	0	
04/23	4	23	334	0	0	
13 lifts	78	334	334	0	0	

Avg. number of males per pot lift: 25.6 Avg. number of females per pot lift: 0

Appendix
Table 2. Norton Sound winter king crab study, 1991.
Record of catches for fishing station W2.

	Soak	Daily No.	Cum. No.	Daily No.	Cum. No.	
	time	males	males	females	females	
Date	(days)	captured	captured	captured	captured	
02/12	14	29	29	0	0	
02/15	3	21	50	1	1	
02/25	10	34	84	0	1	
03/05	8	29	113	0	1	
03/08	3	28	141	1	2	
03/12	4	24	165	0	2	
03/18	6	40	205	1	3	
04/02	15	37	242	0	3	
04/05	3	22	264	0	3	
04/08	3	12	276	0	3 -	
04/16	8	30	306	0	<b>3</b>	
04/19	3	28	334	0	3	
04/23	4	22	356	0	3	
13 lifts	84	356	356	3	3	

Avg. number of males per pot lift: 27.4 Avg. number of females per pot lift: 0.2

22

4ppendix

able 3. Norton Sound winter king crab study, 1991. Record of catches for fishing station N2.

_	Soak	Daily No.	Cum. No.	Daily No.	Cum. No.	
	time	males	males	females	females	
Date	(days)	captured	captured	captured	captured	
01/29	6	13	13	0	0	
02/11	13	31	44	1	1	
02/15	4	26	70	0	1	
02/28	13	36	106	0	1	
03/05	5	13	119	0	1	
03/08	3	25	144	0	1	
03/12	4	28	172	0	1	
03/18	6	32	204	1	2	
04/02	15	44	248	0	2	
04/05	3	11	259	. 0	2	
04/08	3	16	275	- 0	2	
04/12	4	15	290	1	3	
04/16	4	10	300	1	4	
04/19	3	13	313	0	4	
04/23	4	16	329	0	4	
15 lifts	90	329	329	4	4	

Avg. number of males per pot lift: 21.9 Avg. number of females per pot lift: 0.3

Appendix
Table 4. Norton Sound winter king crab study, 1991.
Record of catches for fishing station N3.

	Soak	Daily No.	Cum. No.	Daily No.	Cum. No.	
	time	males	males	females	females	
Date	(days)	captured	captured	captured	captured	
02/11	12	23	23	0	0	
02/15	4	0	23	0	0	
02/28	13	39	62	0	0	
03/05	5	10	72	0	0	
03/08	3	20	92	0	0	
03/12	4	26	118	0	0	
03/18	6	26	144	0	0	
03/28	10	20	164	0	0	
04/02	5	24	188	0	0	
04/05	3	20	208	0	0	
04/08	3	20	228	0	0	
04/12	4	8	236	0	0	
04/16	4	18	254	1	1	
04/19	3	3	257	0	1	
04/23	4	7	264	0	1	
15 lifts	83	264	264	1	1	·

Avg. number of males per pot lift: 17.6 Avg. number of females per pot lift: 0.1